EQUAL RIGHTS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

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A Chronicle Of Great Events

Text Of The Equal Rights Amendment Now Before Congress:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"This amendment shall take effect 5 years after the date of ratification."

S. J. Res. 25, as amended and reported to the Senate May 28, 1943. (78th Congress, 1st Session. Report 267.)

Support From Two Major Political Parties Secured

EQUAL RIGHTS PLANK ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AT ITS CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JUNE 27

We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the postwar world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex.

(See full account of the Convention by Mrs. Mabel Raef Putnam, pages 56-58.)

EQUAL RIGHTS PLANK ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AT ITS CONVENTION, CHICAGO, JULY 20

We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

We recommend to Congress the submission of a constitutional amendment on equal rights for women.

(See full account of the Convention by Anita Pollitzer, pages 59, 60.)

Equal Rights

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of the
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NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

OBJECT

To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Congress and the several States shall have power within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"This amendment shall take effect five years after the date of ratification."

History in Present Congress

House Joint Resolution No. 1 Introduced Jan. 6, 1943, in House of Representatives by Representative Ludlow (Ind.) with forty-two co-sponsors. Reported by Sub-Judiciary Committee to full Judiciary Committee with unanimous favorable recommendation, June 22, 1943. Brought to a vote in Judiciary Committee Oct. 5 and failed by three votes of necessary majority for favorable report. Now before House Judiciary Committee, notice having been given of intention to ask for reconsideration by several members. Discharge Petition initiated Feb. 15, 1944, by Rep. Pat Cannon, to bring Amendment to vote on floor of House.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 25 Introduced January 21, 1943, in Senate by Senator Guy M. Gillette (Iowa) with twenty-three co-sponsors. Reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee to the Senate, May 28, 1943. Now on Senate calendar.

Two Million Women To Keep War Jobs

At least 2,000,000 women drawn into war work will remain on the job when the war ends, according to a forecast of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau. Though many housewives, 'teen-age girls, and grandmothers will exchange their overalls for an apron, war casualties will force bread-winning responsibilities on many women who normally would leave the labor market.

Other women have received new training and acquired new skills that employers will not want to lose. In a recent industrial conference, 60 per cent of the 146 executives said women workers on jobs formerly held by men are as good or even better than the men. While women may leave heavy industries, those in airplane and electrical plants are likely to remain.

N. E. A. Supports Equal Rights Amendment

The National Education Association joined the twenty-eight other national organizations in support of the Equal Rights Amendment when it voted a formal endorsement of the Amendment July 5 in its convention at Pittsburgh. The Association had already endorsed "the principle of equal legal status for men and women" in 1942. This year they endorsed the Amendment as it now stands before Congress. The Association numbers 275,000 members.

"Teachers throughout the country will be organized to work for the Equal Rights Amendment, following endorsement by the National Education Association last week in Pittsburgh," said Mrs. Zelma Huxtable, delegate from California to the N. E. A. Convention. Mrs. Huxtable spent a few days at headquarters before returning home. During her visit she called on a number of Senators and Representatives and other leaders in public life to get their views on the Amendment.

"Every teacher in every state," she said, "must be told of the splendid encouragement received through the endorsement of the N. E. A., as well as the endorsement just given by both National Conventions by including the Equal Rights Amendment in their national platforms. We agree with the eminent educator, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, who said, 'Anything less than absolute equality is an anachronism in this year.'

"Certainly we teachers do not want to be menaced further by such action as was taken this year in Boston, when the Board of Education upheld and acted upon an ancient ruling to dismiss married women teachers because 'working wives are a menace to the public health, morals and general welfare,' and straightway dismissed a teacher for marrying a soldier."

Women Seek Mrs. Roosevelt's Support For Equal Rights Amendment

Helen Hayes, distinguished American actress, wired Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asking her support for the Equal Rights Amendment at the Democratic Convention. Copies of the telegram were sent also to all members of the platform committee of the convention. The telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt follows:

> "On the threshold of the difficult times we face I hope that you will raise your voice in behalf of an equal Rights plank in the Democratic Platform. Women of America are magnificently sharing equal responsibilities with men. They should also share equal rights before the law."

Speaking for the younger group in the National Woman's Party was Elizabeth H. Hooker, test pilot for the Gruman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, one of three women in the United States testing torpedo bombers and fighters for the Navy. Miss Hooker telegraphed:

> "The financial responsibilities which women will bear in the Post-War World will be heavy. We are not asking for favors. What we want is a Constitutional guarantee for an opportunity to compete on an equal footing with men for a livelihood in the post-war world."

Another of the younger group who telegraphed for Mrs. Roosevelt's support of the Equal Rights Amendment was Rhoda Barney, a young architect of Greenwich, Conn. She is the great granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the women who called the first women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Miss Barney spoke as "a young professional woman and former member of the American Student Union", and telegraphed:

> "We women in war work dread the resumption of peace-time discriminatory regulations which will occur unless the Amendment is adopted."

Republican Governors Endorse Equal Rights Amendment

Sixteen Republican Governors have strongly endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment and many have expressed their belief that it will be immediately ratified by their State Legislatures after it is passed by Congress.

"The Delaware State Republican Convention placed in its platform a recommendation for adoption of the Amendment now before Congress. I personally endorse the Equal Rights Amendment," wired **Governor Walter W. Bacon.**

"Montana is fully in accord with Equal Rights Amendment Plank of the Republican Party," wired **Governor Sam Ford,** of Montana. 'In my opinion, knowing people of Montana as I do, our legislature would promptly ratify such an amendment."

Governor Earl Snell, of Oregon, called attention to the community property laws and other equality legislation in his state. He telegraphed, "If amendment passed by Congress, Oregon Legislature likely would look with favor upon question of ratification. Surely a Republican Congress would support the platform of the Republican National Convention."

Governor Sumner Sewall, of Maine, has written: "I am happy to add my personal endorsement to the platform plank adopted by the Republican National Convention favoring submission to the States of an amendment to the Constitution, providing equal rights for men and women. I firmly believe that job opportunities in the post-war world should be open to men and women alike, without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex."

Governor Arthur B. Langlie, of Washington, telegraphed: "I strongly endorse the Equal Rights or so-called Lucretia Mott Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Our state has long occupied a forward position in the matter of granting equal rights to women. . . . I believe that if this amendment were to be submitted to the states by Congress our state legislature would have no hesitancy in ratifying the amendment."

Governor John C. Vivian, of Colorado, wrote: "I find myself in entire accord with the pronouncements of the Republican National platform for 1944. Consequently, I am only too glad to endorse the Equal Rights Amendment contained in that document."

Governor Andrew F. Schoeppel, of Kansas, wrote: "As one of the Republican Governors who attended the Republican National Convention at Chicago, I want to say that I am back of the platform adopted by that great convention and you can count me in accordingly."

Governor C. A. Bottolfsen, of Idaho, wrote: "I endorse wholeheartedly the Equal Rights Amendment. Idaho early recognized the right of woman suffrage and has consistently maintained its position well to the front in establishing newer fields of similar thought. The assuming by women of such a vital part in our war effort in many of its ramifications indicates to me that, given equality of opportunities, they will assume equality of responsibility."

Governor M. Q. Sharpe, of South Dakota, wrote: "The principle of equal pay for equal service commends itself to anyone as a matter of natural justice or equity, and really needs no endorsement. Its words and meaning convey their own endorsement. On the broader part of the plank, specifying equal rights for men and women, will say that I favor that also and for the same reasons."

Governor Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, who is a candidate for Senator, wrote: "If successful in my candidacy for the United States Senate in November, I shall hope to support the platform on which I am elected, including this plank for action on an amendment for equal rights for men and women."

Governor Earl Warren, of California, wrote: "The national platform of the Republican Party favors a constitutional amendment providing for equal rights for our men and women throughout the land. In California we shall labor to make that plank effective."

Governor William H. Wills, of Vermont, wrote: "I feel that the Equal Rights Amendment is a recognition which is past due to the Women of America. I am glad to endorse this Amendment. I sincerely hope that it will soon be submitted to the States for ratification. Please count on me for any support which I can lend to this very worthy cause."

Governor Bourke B. Hickenlooper, of Iowa, wrote: "Relative to the Equal Rights Amendment, I have always been for the amendment and I was instrumental in getting it into the Iowa platform."

Among other Republican Governors who have endorsed the Amendment and promised support in their states are **Governor Walter S. Goodland,** of Wisconsin; **Governor Harry F. Kelly,** of Michigan; **Governor Edward Martin,** of Pennsylvania.

Democratic Governors Endorse Amendment

Governor Henry F. Schricker, of Indiana, wrote: "I am pleased to tell you that I share your convictions on the proposed 'Equal Rights' amendment to the Federal Constitution. I have no doubt that our party will incorporate a supporting plank in both the state and national Democratic platforms this year."

Governor Lester C. Hunt, of Wyoming, telegraphed: "As Governor of the Equality State which was the first to give women the right to vote, I heartily endorse the Lucretia Mott Amendment to the Constitution granting equal rights to women."

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland, wrote: "It is a pleasure to me to endorse, unqualifiedly, the Equal Rights plank in the National Democratic Platform as I believe that it is a definite step forward in respect to our consideration of women's part in the economic, social and political life of the Nation. It has been my conviction that discriminatory provisions which adversely affect the women of our country are un-American and entirely out of step with the times. The Democratic Party now stands four-square on this important subject and I am highly gratified at the favorable action in this regard."

Federal Judge Filled with Admiration for Women Jurors' Work

Newark, N. J., June 15 (CCNS)—After concluding a stay as visiting judge on the Federal Bench here, Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of Boston, expressed approval of women jurors. There are no women jurors in Massachusetts.

Women were foremen of each jury to serve with Judge Ford here.

"I have found women jurors very acceptable, very attentive, and as competent as men on juries," Judge Ford observed. "It seems there was a continuance of a high degree of attention on the part of women jurors and a desire to do their duty. In Massachuetts we have to be educated to this degree of progress.

"Certain types of women do not want to serve, but it seems to me a majority of the women down here welcome the opportunity."

—*The Daily Record,* Baltimore, Friday, June 16, 1944.

Court Lets Wife Run Against Husband in Texas

Fort Worth, Texas, July 12.—O. A. Cole, a war plant worker who is a candidate for nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District, sought an injunction to restrain his wife from competing with him in the race. He contended that his wife had violated her marriage oath to obey him by entering the contest despite his objections.

In answer, Judge Walter Morris of the District Court ruled: "No man can sue his wife to make her obey him—or keep her from running against him for political office."

The New York *Times,* July 13, 1944.

House of Lords Votes Against Government

London, July 11 (C. T. P. S.).—The London government was defeated by one vote, by a vote of 21 to 20, in the House of Lords today on an amendment to the education bill. The defeat was the second the government had sustained on the same measure. On the previous occasion, March 28, in the House of Commons, the defeat was also by one vote on an amendment calling for equal pay for men and women teachers.

Times-Herald, July 12, 1944.

Equal Rights Victory At G. O. P. Convention

By MABEL RAEF PUTNAM

SCENE: Third floor, Stevens Hotel, in Chicago. It is Tuesday, June 27, 1944, and just past noon. The Republican National Convention is in its second day, and its third session, and waiting on the presentation of the Party's 1944 platform, not yet ready, though the Resolutions Committee has been deliberating on it day and night for almost a week.

From out the room where this committee is completing its final session dashes Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont. Sighting a group of National Woman's Party members, waiting for news, he halts. "You've won your plank," he exclaims, with a broad smile and an outstretched hand.

But it took the rest the afternoon for the Committee to dot the last *i* and cross the last *t* of this important platform. The Convention had adjourned and convened again, before the platform was ready. It was 5.00 o'clock before the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, appeared before the Convention and began reading the first words of this eventful document. And when he had finished reading it, the whole of it, including the equal rights amendment plank, was immediately adopted by a viva voce vote without debate.

Thus the women of this Republic won a tremendous —a historic—victory. Because, as Senator Taft said, in concluding the presentation, every person who is a candidate for office on the Republican ticket anywhere in the United States is pledged to support this platform.

It was an impressive scene—this colorful stadium decorated with American flags flying everywhere, the 25,000 persons present listening attentively to Senator Taft reading this fateful document so earnestly and in a strong voice. None listened more intently than the women while he was reading: *"We favor submission by Congress to the states of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women. We favor job opportunities in the post-war world open to men and women alike without discrimination in rate of pay because of sex."*

Moreover this was not only a victory for women but by women. All the Republican women in places of authority and power had demanded this equal rights amendment plank. And at this Republican convention—for the first time in history—women shared authority equally with men. They were represented equally with men on all committees for the first time in the history of a political party. The membership of the Resolutions Committee was made up of two delegates from each of our 48 states and the territory of Hawaii, totaling 100 persons, and one-half of them —50—were women. And everyone of these 50 women promoted this plank. They reflected the growing demand by women which had become increasingly articulate during the present session of Congress.

Just six days previously, on June 21, the Resolutions Committee had commenced hearings in preparation for writing the Republican Party's' 1944 platform. On the second day, Thursday, this serious group received its first smile when Helen Hunt West, of Jacksonville, Florida, member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and its representative in support of an equal rights amendment plank, electrified all those present at the very beginning of her speech.

"I am a Democrat," she smiled. "You see the National Woman's Party puts equal rights above every political question. We are a non-partisan organization dedicated to obtaining equality for women.'" Then she told how she, speaking for herself alone, not for the Woman's Party, had campaigned for the Republican Party throughout the whole state of Florida in the 1940 presidential campaign, because *only* the Republican party had included an equal rights amendment plank in its 1940 platform.

"This is hot stuff," laughed Senator Austin, as amused chuckles were heard around the room.

Mrs. West then proceeded to explain why the same equal rights amendment plank which had been a part of the 1940 platform should be included in the 1944 platform.

Many other women's groups also supported this plank. In fact, nearly every women's organization of national caliber had seen to it that their approval of it was voiced before this Committee.

Miss Mathilda Fenberg, of Chicago, legislative chairman of the National Association of Women Lawyers, told that this group not only favored the plank but that it was the second women's organization to endorse the Equal Rights Amendment after its introduction in Congress. She added that ever since that time this national group of lawyers had continuously supported this measure.

To keep the record straight, lest anyone has forgotten, the Equal Rights Amendment had its genesis in the National Woman's Party. In 1921, after the winning of suffrage, this group of women began studying the discriminative laws against women existing in the statutes of the states and began drafting a federal amendment to remove all women in the United States from a subject position under the law. And—to set an example—this Party had introduced into the legislature of Wisconsin an equal rights bill, which was so welcomed by the women of that state, that it was enacted into law just six weeks after its introduction into the legislature. And, before a year had passed, this law had been held valid by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

So, in 1923, strengthened by the operation of the Wisconsin Equal Rights law, which by that time had become the pride of the state, the National Woman's' Party had introduced into Congress the Equal Rights Amendment as yet to be enacted.

But back to the Resolutions Committee hearing.

The other representative of the National Association of Women Lawyers appearing before the Resolutions Committee was Miss Anna Hogan, of New Jersey, vice president. Miss Hogan discussed some of the legal discriminations against women, saying "I am a lawyer, and daily come into contact with the necessity for women to be free under the law." She then reminded her listeners that the Holy Book does not discriminate against women as do human laws. "Did you ever hear of the Ten Commandments discriminating between men and women?" she asked. "They say Thou," she emphasized. Then gesturing toward a priest sitting in the front row she said: "I defy any holy man to show that the word of God has made any discriminations against women. In every law handed down by the Good Book," she pointed out, "the law is addressed to *thou*."

These words startled the audience. But Miss Hogan is a Catholic and she made these statements for a purpose. Several months previously a Catholic welfare group had begun opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and was now attempting to prevent the Resolutions Committee from adopting the equal rights

amendment plank. She was intent on making it clear that neither Catholic women nor the Catholic church are against this Amendment, that this purported Catholic antagonism arises only from a social welfare group within the Church.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs had its representative present to say that at their biennial meeting in St. Louis held last April the Federation announced the endorsement of the amendment. Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., of Red Oak, Iowa, second vice president of this tremendous organization of two and one-half million women, told of the widespread demand of women for this amendment. She related how their 16,500 clubs in cities great and small, and towns and villages all over the United States had debated the equal rights amendment and had then polled their membership for the position the Federation should take. "Our members are for it," she stated positively.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., was represented by Miss Jane Magan, who, together with Miss Celia Howard, both of Chicago and members of the National Board, had prepared a statement telling of the Federation's endorsement of the equal rights amendment.

The spokesmen of the National Women's Association was Miss Mary Kennedy, of Lafayette, Indiana, who urged inclusion of the plank. This group of women, having strength principally in the middle west, was formed a few years ago to give support to the equal rights amendment.

The representative of the Association of American Women Dentists, Dr. Dora Hendrickson, presented to each member of the Committee a written endorsement of the Amendment.

Besides these, twenty-two other women's societies had presented statements which they desired to have recorded in support of the equal rights amendment plank.

Gratifying to these women was the applause each one received after her talk, and the ovation given them at the conclusion. Senator Taft so gracious in his manner, made each person appearing before the Committee feel welcome.

As to the opposition forces—during the whole of the Hearing not one person spoke publicly a single word against the inclusion of this plank.

On the following day, Friday, June 23, the Resolutions Committee's sub-committees went into executive session. Senator Taft had delegated the equal rights amendment plank to the drafting committee of which he was also chairman.

The other members of the drafting committee were Miss Mary Donlon, of New York, vice-chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Ernest Griffin of Illinois, secretary, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Sims of New Mexico, Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey of Vermont, Miss Genevieve Seger of Oklahoma, Mr. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, that state's former distinguished governor and the 1936 Republican candidate for the presidency, Mr. William Hutcheson of Indiana, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, Senator Albert Hawkes of New Jersey, Representative John Phillips of California, Senator John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Senator Eugene Millikin of Colorado, and Roy A. Vitousek of Hawaii.

When the drafting committee first discussed the equal rights amendment plank only three members were against its adoption. But it was debated for hours because Senator Danaher fiercely opposed it, stating that only over his dead body would it pass. Senator Taft then asked Miss Donlon to advise with the other women serving on the Resolutions Committee concerning this opposition manifested in the sub-committee. As a result, she reported that the women were unanimously and emphatically for it, that they would not permit it to be omitted. Of the whole membership of the Resolutions Committee only three persons regarded it unfavorably—three men—at that time.

The groundwork for the equal rights amendment plank's adoption in their 1944 platform had been carefully laid by a group of Republican women. Under the leadership of Miss Jane Todd, vice-chairman of the New York state Republican committee; Mrs. Lulu Powell, committeewoman from Maryland, Mrs. Worthington Scranton, committeewoman from Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Helen Underwood Loewen, a Republican leader in Pennsylvania, these women had worked unflaggingly for months preceding the Convention.

Other members of this group were Miss Mary Donlon, one of the managers of the Dewey-for-President campaign; Mrs. Charles Weiss, committeewoman from New York; Mrs. Margaret D'Unger of Maryland, member of the Resolutions Committee. Others who worked for this plank were Mrs. Rose Mayes, committeewoman from Idaho; Mrs. Horace H. Sayre, committeewoman from Oklahoma, and Dr. Elizabeth Smith Kennedy of Iowa, Miss Marguerite Ashford of Hawaii, Mrs. Lillian Martin of Louisiana, Miss Albina Cermak of Ohio, and Miss Dorothy Zulicaffer Oldham of Mississippi, all members of the Resolutions Committee.

During the whole of the Resolutions Committee sessions, these women and other committeewomen and women delegates to the Convention, worked continuously for the plank. They were determined that it should not be omitted, they constantly interviewed the men on the Resolutions Committee, and talked down every suggestion to eliminate it. Other Republican women leaders not at Chicago kept up a steady flow of telegrams and long distance telephone calls to their delegates unto the end.

It is to these Republican women that the successful fight for the plank's adoption is principally due. And to Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, who managed the whole national campaign. For months Miss Paul had conferred with these Republican women leaders, with women's organizations, with friends in Congress and with nationally prominent other men and women supporters of the Amendment.

In all the different hotels where delegations were located women worked persistently for the plank. One of these was Margaret Culkin Banning of the Minnesota Stassen group. Another, Helen Elizabeth Brown, lawyer of Baltimore, was present for the sole purpose of lobbying for it. Another, Doris Cochran of New York City, legislative secretary of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, devoted her full time to it. Officers of the National Woman's Party and members of many other women's organizations lobbied and helped in every possible way. Among these were Mrs. Charles Robbins of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois Branch; Mrs. Phoebe Munnicke of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan Branch, and Mrs. Nina Allender, member of the National Council of the National Woman's Party.

A group of National Woman's Party members, of which this writer was one, stood watch in the foyer outside the committee room from the beginning to the end of the drafting committee sessions. This six days' watch was tedious. But friends of the Equal Rights Amendment passing to and fro from the committee eased the situation with their friendly greetings.

Mr. Hutcheson, "big Bill Hutcheson" as everybody calls him, was always around saying "Don't worry, you will win."

Representative Joe Martin, Republican leader of the House, stating "I assure you the Republican Party will

stand by the plank and put it in again. All leaders are for it."

Henry P. Fletcher, counsel for the Republican party, promising that the plank would go in.

Harrison Spangler, Republican National chairman, knowing it would be voted on favorably.

Senator Austin, when asked about the status of the plank, saying "This is a measure for which I have taken a certain responsibility over a long period of time, so naturally I will see to it that the plank goes into the platform." Senator Austin had led the fight for the Republicans in the Senate Judiciary Committee for the Amendment, and had reported it favorably out of committee with a vote of almost three to one in May 1943.

Tall and slender Elmer Brock, a cattleman of Wyoming, often leaving the Western and Pacific sub-committee on which he was serving, to poke his head into the door of the drafting committee to ask "What are you doing with the equal rights plank?" And this committee laughing him away, telling him he was making a nuisance of himself and to keep out.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Sims, stately, powerful, yet quiet in her manner, stopping to say "Don't worry. You've got your plank."

Governor Hickenlooper of Iowa smiling his approval to help keep up morale.

Alf Landon, always with a genial demeanor, passing back and forth, and the press always stopping him. Once when asked if he would keep the plank in, his brief friendly answer, "I did before" (meaning 1940). And then, "Will you again?" and his smiling "I will."

Senator Wayland Brooks of Illinois rushing out from the Committee room shortly after someone had brought word that the plank was not going in, and to a question thrown at him, "Have they taken out our plank?" his reply, "not while I was there," with a twinkle in his eye, followed by his assurance that it was all right.

Former Governor Townsend of Delaware, a white-haired, kindly, fatherly person, always in the foyer holding little receptions, and at frequent intervals assuring the women that he was keeping his eye on the plank.

The committee sat hour after hour, day after day, not taking time out for meals but having trays of food sent in, in order to expedite their work. Then near the end, working all of Monday night, recessing only at 6.00 A. M. Tuesday for a few hours, to return to work against time until they had the platform ready to offer to the Convention that afternoon at 5.00 o'clock.

The drafting committee's final action on the plank came on Sunday night, June 25. The atmosphere was now a really friendly one toward the plank. The women lobbying everywhere had done their work so well that even Senator Danaher withdrew his opposition. The fight was over. When this committee reported the plank favorably to the Resolutions Committee, it was accepted with *not one* objection offered.

Then encouragement from Governor Dewey topped the victory. A reception was held for him at the Stevens Hotel following his acceptance speech as nominee of the Republican Party for the presidency of the United States. The line of people to greet him extended several times around the huge banquet hall where he stood receiving. Helen Hunt West and this writer were of this line. When we shook hands with him, we voiced our elation over the Republican Party's adoption of the equal rights amendment plank in its platform. In reply he expressed himself with such friendliness that we came away serenely confident that he, too, approved the Amendment.

Women left the Republican Convention with a conviction that the Equal Rights Amendment will soon be a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Democrats Adopt Equal Rights Amendment Plank

By ANITA POLLITZER

Member, National Executive Committee, National Woman's Party.

A SIGNAL victory for the Equal Rights Amendment has just been won through the Democratic Party's inclusion of an Equal Rights Amendment plank in its platform. This support was given by the Platform Committee and the Convention over pleas to reject the Amendment made in person to the Committee by Secretary of Labor Perkins and a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt authorizing the use of her statement against the Amendment made four years ago.

Success was largely due to the fact that Sponsors of the Amendment in Congress, including those Senators who had favorably reported it from the Judiciary Committee, were determined that their Party should stand for democracy for women as well as men, by declaring for this measure.

The forthright plank adopted reads: *"We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex. We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment on equal rights for women."*

The committees concerned with preparing the platform had the subject before them at every single session, and from the outset it was treated as a significant issue. There was scarcely a moment during and between sessions when the delegates were allowed to forget Equal Rights.

Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party during its work for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, who has guided the equality campaign since then, and is again National Chairman, was in Chicago, and planned with us each morning. There were so many delegates to see in such a short time! Woman's Party members who interviewed these delegates in Chicago were: Mrs. Charles Robbins, Illinois Chairman; Dr. Margaret Sebree, National Secretary, Kentucky and North Carolina; Mrs. Betty Gram Swing, Member Massachusetts Committee; Miss Mary Kennedy, Indiana Chairman; Miss Nina E. Allender, Member National Council; Mrs. Lucy Rice Winkler and Mrs. Inez Barr, California; Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger, Maryland; Mrs. Annette Roberts, Wisconsin; Mrs. Maizie Stokes, Iowa; Mrs. Catherine Dobbs and Miss Helen Mary Knox, Ohio; Mrs. Adeline Pinchon, Illinois, and the writer.

In complete contrast to the excitement of the Convention sessions, later held in the crowded Chicago Stadium, was the first meeting of the Special Preliminary Drafting Committee held at the Blackstone Hotel on the morning of July 16, before the Convention opened. While this meeting of leaders was taking place, Mary Kennedy, our Indiana Chairman, Betty Gram Swing and I were in the corridor interviewing members as they came and went. To the Committee members, Senator Hatch took in a letter from Mr. George Gordon Battle of New York, distinguished con-

stitutional lawyer, Delegate to the Convention, which Mr. Battle had asked me to take to Chicago as he was not arriving until the Convention opened. In his letter Mr. Battle said:

> "For more than a quarter of a century I have actively worked to extend democracy to women. The Amendmend method to my mind is the method by which women can obtain equal rights under the law.
>
> "I have studied this question for years, and I submit that the Equal Rights Amendment will not repeal labor legislation, as equality does not imply a lowering of standards. After the Equal Rights Amendment is adopted, labor laws could be patterned after the National Fair Labor Standards Act, which now provides equal standards for men and women in all interstate commerce, and has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.
>
> "Today, millions of women are working with men for their country, and we cannot ignore their part in the present crisis, nor the justice of recognizing their rights. For the success of our Party, I appeal for a Submission Plank on the Equal Rights Amendment."

During the rest of the day we lobbied Convention leaders for the inclusion of an Equal Rights Amendment plank.

The next day, July 17, Hearings before the Platform Committee began. In the morning Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Delegate, Member of the Platform Committee from Pennsylvania, who had undertaken to lead the forces for the Amendment, met with the women who were to address the Platform Committee on behalf of their national organizations.

At two thirty in the afternoon, before a packed room, our Hearings took place. Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Representative Mary Norton of New Jersey presided as co-chairmen of the Committee. Mrs. Miller spoke first. She urged that the Democratic party insert an Amendment Plank in its platform for the sake of the Party, and vividly stressed the justice of the Amendment.

Mrs. William Dick Sporborg next addressed the Committee, saying in part:

> "The *General Federation of Women's Clubs* representing two and one-half million women, have deputed me to petition the Resolutions Committee to include in its platform a plank for submission of a Constitutional Amendment guaranteeing equal rights to women. The General Federation knows full well that today's woman, both in peace and war, shares full responsibilities with all other citizens. In all equity, therefore, she is entitled to share full rights. In petitioning the Resolutions Committee, we ask that it consider this question with its serious political implications this year, in the light of the status of the twentieth century woman and not that of the nineteenth century woman. We earnestly believe that while this nation is proclaiming all freedoms to mankind it should set the high example by granting equal justice under law to all its citizens."

Representing the *National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs*, numbering approximately one hundred thousand members, Mrs. Marion Marshall Mulligan, Attorney, of New Buffalo, Michigan, pointed out with clarity the economic and social good which the Equal Rights Amendment would bring.

Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen, Founder and first President of the *American Medical Women's Association*, stirred the Committee by her recital of the present waste of capable, trained women. She pointed to the recent struggles of women doctors for rank, and said that her medical organization urged the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment without delay.

On behalf of the *National Association of Women Lawyers*, Miss Matilda Fenberg, National Legislative Chairman, told why this group endorses the Amendment and asks prompt submission by Congress.

Mrs. Miller announced that Mrs. Lucy Rice Winkler of California would arrive later in the day to bring the Resolution endorsing the Equal Rights Amendment recently adopted by the *National Education Association*, numbering 275,000 teachers. She also said that Mrs. Ellen Vokes, Treasurer of the Carpet Sewers Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L, had been prepared to come before the Committee earlier, but was unable to appear at this time because of work and had asked to have her message in support of the Amendment presented. In closing, Mrs. Miller reminded the Committee that the Republicans at their Convention "were bright enough to see what this plank would do to the women vote."

Then came the opposition speakers. Miss Mary Anderson, former head of the Woman's Bureau, opened the argument. Miss Linna Bresette, representing the National Council of Catholic Women, followed. After several other opponents had been heard, Mrs. Dorothy McAllister addressed the Committee saying that a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt, which she had received this month, gave her permission to use Mrs. Roosevelt's statement against the Amendment made four years ago. This came as a blast to all of us, and the room took on an uncanny silence. Members of the Press and members of the Committee said to us sympathetically, "It's too bad," and "You've lost—there's no hope now."

Since the opponents had brought to the Committee a message in opposition to the amendment from Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Miller decided to lay before the Committee another letter from Mrs. Roosevelt written January 29, 1944, as follows:

> *"Dear Mrs. Miller:*
>
> I am making no statement on the Equal Rights Amendment since I cannot decide what I think in peace time, and in war time all restrictions seem to be off.
>
> The party will do what they think is right.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> ELEANOR ROOSEVELT."

By this time we were kept very busy answering questions asked by members of the Committee, whom we no longer had to seek.

The next day, Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger of Maryland, President of the *St. Joan Society*, asked for an opportunity to address the Committee because of statements made the day before by the representative of the National Council of Catholic Women. Mrs. Granger said in part:

> "The St. Joan Society is speaking in order that you may hear the voices of the Catholic women who believe that the full acceptance and realization of the responsibilities of citizenship by both men and women is part of the American way of life, and they have endorsed the Equal Rights Amendment. As an American, as a Democrat, as a Catholic, I appeal to you to put the Equal Rights Amendment plank in the Democratic platform."

The opposition reached a peak the following afternoon, Tuesday, when Secretary of Labor Perkins arrived in the Committee room to take the floor against us. She had come to Chicago, she announced, because of the growing momentum of the Equal Rights Amendment and her anxiety over the possibility of the Amendment plank. The room was jammed—photographers came to the fore—a member of the Cabinet had come to advise the Committee, and this lifted the

occasion to one of importance. She presented with great vigor and in detail all the arguments that are advanced against the Amendment. Her speech closed the case for the opposition.

The Committee called on Mrs. Florence Juul, of the Radio Communications Union, C. I. O., who had been there for hours to testify in favor of the Amendment and to present arguments of women in the C. I. O. who are for the Equal Rights Amendment. She had had to return to work before she was called, but left her message for the Committee.

Mrs. Catherine Dobbs, Chairman Young Adults Council of the Woman's Party, and wife of Mayor Dobbs of Barberton, Ohio, had just reached Chicago and asked to be heard. With great earnestness, she said:

> "Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee: You have listened to many women who represent organized groups for and against the Amendment, but I believe I express the feelings of millions of young women—unorganized women—when I say that in this century it is better to use the aeroplane rather than the covered wagon. By this I mean it is far better to win equality by a Constitutional Amendment rather than by the slow state-by-state method urged by our opponents."

For the third day, the Hearings went on. Subject after subject was discussed. Shortly after the session opened on the morning of July 19, the Chairman of the Committee recognized Mr. George Gordon Battle, who had arrived in Chicago the evening before. Mr. Battle stated his position in favor of an Amendment plank, and presented each member with a copy of a brief he had prepared in support of the Amendment. This was of material value.

The Convention in the great Stadium was now in session and one of their first acts was to appoint the official Platform Committee. Each state was entitled to one man and one woman. Mrs. Miller was appointed a member of this full Committee. That afternoon this Committee had its first meeting. After they convened, the Chairman appointed a Drafting Committee of twelve to prepare a draft of the Platform and bring it before the full Committee the next morning for action.

Members of the Drafting Committee were Representatives John M. McCormack, Massachusetts, and Mary T. Norton, New Jersey, Co-Chairmen; Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming; James M. Tunnell, Delaware; Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico; Pat A. McCarran, Nevada; Theodore F. Green, Rhode Island; Harry S. Truman, Missouri; Claude Pepper, Florida; former Ambassador Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Mrs. N. T. Stewart, Kansas; Representative Ed V. Izac, California.

Wednesday night, July 19, the crucial moment arrived. The Drafting Committee met in a closed session on the fifteenth floor of the Stevens Hotel, and while the deliberations took place a few of us sat with the Press in the corridor. The Committee worked until three o'clock in the morning, and we waited until the meeting was virtually over. That night we could not know with certainty whether or not this Committee of key Party leaders had written the Equal Rights Amendment plank into the platform, because each member who came out was pledged to secrecy.

At eleven o'clock the next morning, July 20, the full Platform Committee met to receive the report. Proponents and opponents waited outside the door during the meeting. Never did two hours seem so long! *We knew that if the Amendment plank had been recommended by the Drafting Committee, the task before friends in the full Committe was to see that this plank was not deleted, and if the plank had not been recommended, it was to insist on its inclusion.* For two hours we waited. Finally the session ended. This was the exciting moment. It became a joyous one when Committee members came out of the room and congratulated us on the Equal Rights Amendment Plank.

Piece by piece, afterwards, we got the story. At the Drafting Committee session the night before, Senator Tunnell of Delaware, a Sponsor of the Amendment in Congress, made the motion to put in the Amendment Plank. Senator O'Mahoney, Senator Hatch, Senator Pepper, Congressman Izac and former Ambassador Daniels, as members of the Committee, gave their support to this proposal and saw to it that the Equal Rights Amendment Plank was written into the Platform Draft in the exact form in which it was finally included in the Platform. Great credit is due to these leaders for their unwavering support. Our first great victory in this Convention was therefore won because the Drafting Committee followed its own convictions and recommended the Equal Rights Amendment Plank.

When our subject was reached the next morning in the full Committee, in executive session, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, member of the Committee, spoke brilliantly on the Equal Rights Amendment and why she felt the Party should declare for its submission. Then, we are told, there were speeches from the opposition, explanations why women in the home and in industry should not have equality. A member of the Committee, a man, said he spoke in opposition, to give the viewpoint of a group of "Catholic Daughters". At this point Mrs. Mercedes Keily, member of the Committee from Delaware, said that she felt the gentleman need not be so aroused, that she herself was a "Catholic Daughter" and Catholics she knew were not disturbed about the Amendment, but on the contrary stood for justice for women. Mrs. Perle Mesta, a member of the Committee from Arizona, stood staunchly with Mrs. Miller. Our leaders must have been magnificent, for when the rising vote was finally taken, according to accounts later given us by Committee members, about two-thirds of the Platform Committee stood up and voted for the Equal Rights Amendment Plank.

Chairman McCormack immediately left for the Stadium to read the Platform to the waiting delegates, and we rushed in taxis to hear it read—the same Stadium where, three weeks before, Republican Delegates had heard their Convention adopt a similar plank.

The platform was adopted by the Convention as read. One effort was made from the floor to offer an amendment to the Platform, but no voice was raised against the Equal Rights Amendment Plank. Those of us who had labored for the Plank and now heard it adopted, could scarcely realize the magnitude of the victory won. For the first time since its introduction in Congress in 1923, a party in power had championed the Equal Rights Amendment.

As the last delegates were filing from the Convention hall, Alice Paul dictated a statement for the press in which she declared:

> "The Democratic Party has, for the first time, included an Equal Rights Amendment plank in its platform. The Republican Party put a similar plank in its platform three weeks ago. With such support from the two major political parties, the final adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment is assured. This will mean that America will lead the world in guaranteeing equality of rights to women under the law."

And that evening as we were reminiscing and rejoicing over this milestone in the march of women, Emma Guffey Miller turned to me and said:

> "I've been pleased about things many times in my life, but this is the first time I've ever done anything that I think deserves to live."

Roger Babson Talks To The Women

By ROGER W. BABSON

Financier and President, Babson's Statistical Organization

"I certainly agree to the amendment that you have in mind providing equality of rights irrespective of sex. You are free to quote me thereon."

* * *

"By the way, it has always seemed to me very unfair that husbands can put their families in debt without the approval of the wife. It is true that a man cannot SELL land without his wife signing the deed, but he can buy a whole township without her having anything to say about it! The women's clubs should get legislation passed to the effect that no deeds to land can be 'recorded' unless—in the case of married persons—the purchase is approved by both husband and wife in the case of both sales and purchases. I am gradually coming to the conclusion that women have a better sense regarding real estate, mortgages, etc., than have most men.

"One thing sure, if I were a woman, I should hunt up a man for a husband who lives in one of the ten Community Property States. These are as follows: Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, Oklahoma, and Oregon. These states are fairest to women. In these states a wife is entitled to half of her husband's income. If both are wise they will make a settlement at the end of each year and have their own safe deposit boxes and bank accounts." * * *

—From *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, May 28, 1944.

Women's Independence Day Observed

Observance of Seneca Falls Day, June 19, marking the 96th anniversary of the first Women's Rights Convention, was general throughout the States. At headquarters a delightful garden party was highlighted by a historic sketch of the woman movement, illustrated by a charming tableau written and directed by Gaeta Wold Boyer. Mrs. E. S. Pinto was the narrator.

Laura Berrien, national treasurer, was chairman of the evening and summarized the Congressional status of the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Faith Harlow Swank sang several numbers; William Reese gave the piano numbers, and Miss Evelyn Kenison played soft music before and after the program.

A number of radio programs and anniversary meetings throughout the country were climaxed by an impressive luncheon in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Committee on Pioneers of the Woman Movement, chairmanned by Mrs. Gertrude I. George. Joining in the sponsorship was the Women's Auxiliary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. On the program which included many distinguished men and women, the Declaration of Sentiments adopted by the Seneca Falls Convention was read by Miss Lillian Gish. Proclamations designating the day for special observance were issued by the County of Los Angeles and by the Mayor of the City.

Mrs. Beryl R. Hovnanian

The N. W. P. has suffered a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Beryl R. Hovnanian of Memphis, Chairman of the Tennessee branch. Last year, Mrs. Hovnanian visited the Alva Belmont House and gave valuable help. She was an ardent supporter of Equal Rights and an inspired worker for the Amendment. Tennessee is becoming Amendment-minded through her example, which will live long, as will the memory of a gay, charming, witty, profoundly intelligent, and deeply religious personality.

Lola Maverick Lloyd

One of the most faithful and devoted friends of equal rights for women was lost in the death of Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd at her home in Winnetka, Illinois, July 25. Throughout her life she had been an unfaltering champion of equality and peace, and had consecrated to their advancement all her time, her strength and her wealth.

Mrs. Lloyd was a colorful figure in the campaign for woman suffrage in which she became interested through her friend, the late Jane Addams of Hull House. One of the leaders of the National Woman's Party, she was a member of its National Council. She was one of the heroic group of women who picketed the White House in the Wilson administration with their demand for the vote, in the face of ridicule, abuse and arrest. In the national campaign through the States her beautiful suburban home in Chicago and her interesting ranch home in Texas were always hospitably open to the campaigners, and to them she was a constant source of encouragement and inspiration.

Mrs. Lloyd's interest in labor and in all women's problems led her to take up the fight of the women garment workers in Chicago. With them she picketed during strike for higher wages and better working conditions and was arrested several times.

After the suffrage campaign she entered just as zealously into the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment. She was steadfast in her conviction that a permanent peace would come only through the united efforts of men and women and that by raising the status of women to full equality with men and widening their sphere of public influence these efforts could be more effectively crystalized. She worked constantly for the recognition of equality for women by the League of Nations and the International Labor Office.

She became a member of the Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality created by the League of Nations and was its chairman for several years. Always deeply interested in equal nationality laws for women, she inspired her daughter, Georgia, with the same enthusiasm, and Miss Lloyd, while still a college student, spent half a year at the Alva Belmont House working with Congress for the passage of our own equal nationality law.

As a natural result of the international work on women's problems, came the creation of the World Woman's Party under the leadership of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, president, and Alice Paul, chairman. Mrs. Lloyd helped to form this organization in Geneva and was always one of its leaders. There the feminist activities of some 30 countries were concentrated—work that was interrupted by the war, which caused removal of the headquarters from Geneva to Washington.

Devotion to the problems of suffering humanity was imparted by Mrs. Lloyd to her children. Her son, William Bross Lloyd, Jr., and two daughters, Mary Maverick Lloyd of Winnetka, and Georgia Lloyd (Mrs. Paul Bernt) of New York, are active in peace work. The third daughter, Mrs. Jessie Lloyd O'Connor, is interested in housing and slum clearance in Chicago and lives at Hull House.

A memorial service for Mrs. Lloyd was held in Kimball Hall in Chicago, August 4, at which tribute was paid to her outstanding work. Alice Paul spoke of her extensive work in the feminist field. Rev. Alva Tompkins presided and among the speakers were Charles F. Weller of "World Fellowship"; Mrs. Jessie Lloyd O'Connor and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, who spoke of Mrs. Lloyd's Peace activities. A large number of National Woman's Party members in Chicago attended, and the hall was filled with her many friends.

Mme. Schwimmer said in announcing the service: "During thirty years of closest collaboration I have learned to know her as the very personification of American idealism and a world citizen serving all of the human family."

That is the memory that all who knew Mrs. Lloyd must have. She will always be remembered in the National Woman's Party for her enthusiasm, generosity, sincerity and idealism.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.

11 *Timothy*, 4-7.

"Signer's Day" In Campaign To Pass Amendment In This Session

As a part of the long campaign to get the Equal Rights Amendment through this session of Congress, a distinguished group of women called upon Congress, Wednesday, August 16, to urge Representatives of their various states to sign the discharge petition. As the initiator of the petition, designed to take the amendment out of the Judiciary Committee, which has blocked it in the House, Representative Pat Cannon of Florida received the delegation and spoke eloquently in commendation of their work.

The group was led by Mrs. Robert M. Walker of Baltimore, lobby chairman of the National Woman's Party. Twenty-one states were represented and a dozen national organizations which are supporting the Amendment sent officially appointed representatives. Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell of Miami, Florida state chairman for the Woman's Party and national legislative chairman of the National Association of Women Lawyers, flew up from North Carolina to be co-leader of the deputation and to pay honor to the Florida Congressman.

The occasion was officially designated as Signers' Day. The visit to the House was followed by calls on Senators, especially by the numerous visitors from out of town, who urged their Senators to do everything possible to bring the Amendment to a favorable vote on the Senate floor before adjournment for its next recess. Emphasis was placed on the inclusion of the Equal Rights Amendment plank in the platform of both the Republican and Democratic parties at the recent national conventions.

The states represented in the deputation were Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Members of the deputation were Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Chairman of Legislation; Mrs. Frederick Weitz, editor "The General Federation Clubwoman"; and Mrs. Ruth Kelso Renfrow, of St. Louis, Extension Secretary for Foreign and Territorial Clubs, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Marion Britt, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. Caroline Stephens, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs; Dr. Rosalind Moore Bain, Association of American Women Dentists; Mrs. Murrell and Miss Marian C. Toomey, National Association of Women Lawyers; Miss Laura M. Berrien, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Dorothy Shipley Granger, St. Joan Society; Mrs. Dorothy Matthews Spinks, Alpha Iota Sorority; Miss Helen M. Hoffman, Pilot International; Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, Miss Forbes, and Mrs. Dora Ogle, Maryland; Mrs. Betsy Graves Rayneau, Michigan; Mrs. Lucile Calmes, Indiana; Miss Alice Keith, Wisconsin; Miss Jean Wold, Connecticut; Miss Pherne Miller, Oregon; Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy, Mrs. Jane Bustard, and Miss Gertrude Crocker, Virginia; Mrs. Porter Chester Dale, Vermont; Miss Lillian Scott, New Mexico; Mrs. W. J. White, Mrs. Norman Underwood, and Mrs. Miriam Goodwin, District of Columbia.

Equal Pay For Equal Work

By MIRIAM E. OATMAN, *Ph. D.*

As the World War enters its final phase much thought is being given to the reconversion of industry, and of the whole national economy, to normal peacetime purposes. Among the many problems which arise in connection with this impending task, is that of the woman worker. Will she remain in the industrial world? Will she receive equal pay with men?

The first question is relatively easy to answer. Women were already in industry, in large and increasing numbers, before the war began. They have been in industry since modern machinery was invented. They will continue in industry for the same reasons that men do. The picture painted by so many word-artists, of an exodus from the factory to the kitchen, is merely fantastic in view of the fact that the proportion of widows and unmarried women who must earn their own livings is greatly increased by the tragedies of war. Women are in the industrial world to stay.

The second question presents more difficulties, since it is really two questions in one: What would be the results if women should receive equal pay with men for equal work? How can equal pay be obtained?

The opponents of equal pay prophesy many dire results if women should succeed in obtaining it. A favorite argument of the moment is, that employers will certainly dismiss women and replace them by men, unless the wages of women remain below the level of men's wages. This argument is, of course, based on the assumption that the industrial productivity of women is less than that of men. It is hard to understand how anyone can seriously entertain such an assumption, in view of the record made by women in industry during this war. There is no field which they have not entered and none in which they have not given satisfaction. The tremendous industrial output of the United States during the last three years is due very largely to the work of women. This does not mean that women outnumbered men; it means merely that the maximum output of industry required more workers than would have been available unless women had entered industrial enterprises in substantial numbers and produced a proportionate share of the industrial product. Women are perfectly willing to compete on equal terms for equal wages, since they have proved their value as workers. The argument in question will never frighten them or cause them to hesitate in their demand for equality.

It is interesting to realize that Miss Mary Anderson, who has just retired from her position as chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, has always been in favor of equal pay for equal work. If deleterious consequences were likely to follow, Miss Anderson would know this better than almost anyone else, because of the mass of specialized information to which she has had access. But, she like everyone who is able to view the problem of women in industry from a realistic and democratic standpoint, stands firmly for equality.

In order to obtain equal pay, women must do several things. *First*, they must demonstrate that they have earned it by equal output. As was indicated above, they have done this beyond question. *Second*, they must seek to obtain legislation which makes pay as well as other working conditions (including protections, which men as well as women should have) equal among all who are doing the same type of work. *Third*, they must organize their demands. Membership in the National Woman's Party is one of the best ways of doing this. *Finally*, they must cooperate with the various groups that are working for the same end. They should seek to persuade all labor unions to stand for equal pay—not as a favor to women, but as a means of guaranteeing to the unions themselves that all workers will endeavor to preserve high wage standards.

The great state of New York recently adopted a law requiring that women be paid a wage equal to that paid to men for the same work. This law became effective July 1, 1944. It is to be hoped that many other states will follow the example of New York in taking this step toward economic democracy.

Funds Are Needed! Blessed Be The Givers!

The Amendment has made remarkable progress during this historic summer, as you read in these pages. Part of this progress is due directly to the welcome gifts made, as listed month by month. Alice Paul predicts passage of the Amendment during this session of Congress. Such a happy event cannot transpire, however, without additional funds. Must we not all do our full share now by financing adequately our superb leadership? Later on, we shall be very proud indeed that we co-operated actively in this epochal effort. The time calls for action—much, much action. It calls also for funds to implement action. We can each share in winning this great advance in justice for half of our population. We can contribute a part of the essential funds. Work for the Amendment requires urgently, right now, gifts of $1,000, $100, $50, $10—every amount. Needed also are many thousands of new active members at $10 each. What will you do to help?

Several suggestions have come in about raising money: (1) We could save bottles of pennies; (2) We could rent out a room or a cottage, by which means one active member earned an additional $18 for us; (3) We could buy and sell something; (4) We might persuade a friend or a friendly organization to contribute; (5) We could earmark every month some of our own income for this work; (6) We could exert ourselves to perform extra paid service of some kind; (7) We could give a bridge party; (8) We could give the tableau arranged by Gaeta Wold Boyer of Headquarters, called "The Awakening of Woman." So many ways exist to get money quickly for this urgent need. Where there is a will, a way appears. Many women are gladly sacrificing to contribute. After we have won, we shall be so happy that we did not fail to do our full share at the crucial time. Blessed are the givers. NOW!

FLORENCE A. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman, Finance Committee.*

RECEIPTS — NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, June 14 to July 31, 1944

Finance Chairman.....Florence A. Armstrong

Treasurer.....Laura Berrien

CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP FEES

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American Federation Soroptomist Clubs	100.00
Mrs. Gertrude James Robey, Va.	100.00
Mrs. Ella C. Thompson, N. C.	100.00
Mrs. Mary W. Adams, Calif.	50.00
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Total, contributions and membership fees	$1,973.75

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Total enrollments 13.50

OTHER RECEIPTS

Transfer from Endowment Fund	$ 500.00
Loan from Investment and Endowment Fund	2,000.00
Rents	808.08
Subscriptions to Equal Rights	217.10
Sale of Literature	34.55
Fund for distributing circulars	30.50
Miscellaneous receipts	14.53
Total other receipts	$3,604.76
GRAND TOTAL, Receipts	$5,592.01

Letters Wanted

Alma Lutz is compiling a book of letters written by women serving overseas in the military services of the United States and will appreciate receiving copies of letters. A book of such letters, describing the experiences, thoughts, and reactions of our enlisted women, she believes, will not only be of interest to men and women at home but will be a valuable historical record, inasmuch as this is the first time that women have served their country overseas in the military services. Copies of letters should be addressed to Miss Alma Lutz, 22 River Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, and should have noted on them the name, rank, branch of service, and location of the writer; also the name and address of the sender and his or her relationship to the writer of the letter. Any originals sent for copying will receive good care and be promptly returned.

Does your library receive Equal Rights?

A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

Women And Their Money

A LITTLE over 100 years ago, a law was passed in New York making it possible for a woman to hold real estate in her own name. This was revolutionary. Before that time married women had absolutely no property rights under the law. State statutes patterned after English common law regarded husband and wife as one, and that one the husband. Gradually many of these property laws affecting women were changed, as legislators saw their injustice, women demanded their rights, and wealthy men, seeing their fortunes pass to unworthy sons-in-law and dissipated, wanted the laws amended.

Today there still are antiquated property laws in some State statutes in spite of the fact that statistics show that women own well over half of the wealth of the country. These two facts are incongruous. Wealth should bring power—tremendous power and freedom for women. It should sweep away all legal limitations for women.

But this wealth, said to be owned by women, is not actually under their control. In many instances it is held in trust for women by men. In many instances it is turned over by women to men to be managed for them. Usually it represents money and property inherited from husbands and fathers, for there are still only a few high-salaried women and only a few heading businesses with great earning capacity. Possibly this fact makes women feel it is not quite their own, for wives, too often undervaluing their own services in the household and to their husbands, forget that they helped build up their husbands' fortunes. No less an authority than Professor Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School faced this matter realistically when he stated recently that what a man owns should be regarded as being every bit as much his wife's property as it is his.

Most women have not sensed the opportunities that the management of wealth could bring them. Their thoughts have been turned toward spending rather than management. The majority have been quite content to turn over to men the entire management of their financial affairs and to have their income doled out to them. Still obsessed by the traditional fallacies that men know more about money than women, and that women are incapable of managing it, women, actually holding wealth in their hands, are gradually passing it back into the control of men.

Perhaps what happened in Massachusetts this spring is a signpost to the future unless women wake up. Here, in a series of lectures sponsored by the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters, a prominent attorney eloquently advised a large audience of lawyers, trust officers, and life underwriters to turn their powerful sales talk toward urging husbands and fathers to put their life insurance and other available funds into family trusts, thus taking away from wives and daughters, on the death of husbands and fathers, all active control of family funds, but leaving sons free to inherit their share. The reasons given for this procedure were women's inability to understand or to manage money and men's wish to protect them from their own weaknesses.

It is a subject which could be discussed from many angles, but for the purposes of this column it is perhaps sufficient, for the time being at least, to call upon women to rouse themselves from their inertia and to urge them to make use of their great opportunities before they slip through their fingers.

This does not mean that women should at once throw overboard all men as financial advisers, but that they should begin to stand on their own feet in the matter of managing their money. Unless they do this, they will never become a real factor in the economic world.

Much has been written about women and their jobs and their increasing economic freedom. Too little has been written and said about the great responsibilities of women living on invested capital. If they will but realize it, they have an unprecedented opportunity not only to help women and free them from age-old limitations but to direct as well the future of civilization.

Florence Bayard Hilles Library

MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY, *Librarian.*

Letters frequently come from various parts of the United States, as well as from across the seas, telling of interest in our Library and saying that their writers read every word about it in EQUAL RIGHTS. An especially appreciative letter came from Australia recently, having been passed by the censor. Not only words from afar, but from visitors to the Library, make it seem most worth while.

An unusual number of books have been received since our last report. Contributions have come from Florence A. Armstrong, Caroline L. Babcock, Dorcas Campbell, T. S. Cobb, Sarah Tarleton Colvin, Mary E. Downey, Eva Hansl, Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Charles B. McLean, Kitty Marion, M. Alice Matthews, Vida Milholland, Hazel Moore, Dora G. Ogle, Grace Roe, Irina Skariatina Flor Trujillo, Minister-Counselor of the Dominican Embassy, and Amelia Himes Walker.

Mrs. Belmont's collection presented to the Library the files of the United States journals on the woman suffrage movement, such as *The Woman's Journal* and *The Suffragist.* EQUAL RIGHTS is preserved in a complete set of bound volumes. But we have need for a complete set of the English *Suffragette.* If there could be a contribution of the whole or part of a file of this magazine it would be a splendid addition to the Library. Lecturers and authors ask for it, and we regret being unable to serve them. Perhaps some one will fill this need or put us in touch with those who can do so.

Endorses Equal Rights Amendment

ESSEX COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE
Essex County, N. Y.
Office of Chairman

July 11th, 1944.

JEANNETTE MARKS, *State Chairman,*
National Woman's Party,
Westport, Essex County, N. Y.

Dear Miss Marks:

In reply to your communication of July 8th concerning Equal Rights Amendment, please be assured of my whole-hearted support and co-operation.

I feel it a privilege, and my duty as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, to support this worthy cause.

If ever I can further assist you in your efforts to hasten the day of full equality for all women, I should feel disappointed in any hesitation on your part to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) JESSE R. SHARLETTE,
Chairman, Essex County Democratic Committee.